Exceptions
Announcements
Programs as Data
A Scheme Expression is a Scheme List

Scheme programs consist of expressions, which can be:

- Primitive expressions: 2 3.3 true + quotient
- Combinations: (quotient 10 2) (not true)

The built-in Scheme list data structure (which is a linked list) can represent combinations

```
(scm> (list 'quotient 10 2)
(quotient 10 2))

(scm> (eval (list 'quotient 10 2))
5)
```

In such a language, it is straightforward to write a program that writes a program

```
(Demo)
```
Generating Code
Quasiquotation

There are two ways to quote an expression

Quote:      '(a b)   =>   (a b)

Quasiquote: `(a b)   =>   (a b)

They are different because parts of a quasiquoted expression can be unquoted with ,

(define b 4)

Quote:      '(a ,(+ b 1))  =>   (a (unquote (+ b 1))

Quasiquote: `(a ,(+ b 1))  =>   (a 5)

Quasiquotation is particularly convenient for generating Scheme expressions:

(define (make-add-procedure n) `(lambda (d) (+ d ,n)))

(make-add-procedure 2)  => (lambda (d) (+ d 2))
Example: While Statements

What's the sum of the squares of even numbers less than 10, starting with 2?

```lisp
(define (f x total)
  (if (< x 10)
      (f (+ x 2) (+ total (* x x)))
      total))
(f 2 0))
```

What's the sum of the numbers whose squares are less than 50, starting with 1?

```lisp
(define (f x total)
  (if (< (* x x) 50)
      (f (+ x 1) (+ total x))
      total))
(f 1 0))
```

(Demo)
Exceptions
Today's Topic: Handling Errors

Sometimes, computer programs behave in non-standard ways

- A function receives an argument value of an improper type
- Some resource (such as a file) is not available
- A network connection is lost in the middle of data transmission

Grace Hopper's Notebook, 1947, Moth found in a Mark II Computer
Exceptions

A built-in mechanism in a programming language to declare and respond to exceptional conditions

Python raises an exception whenever an error occurs

Exceptions can be handled by the program, preventing the interpreter from halting

Unhandled exceptions will cause Python to halt execution and print a stack trace

Mastering exceptions:

Exceptions are objects! They have classes with constructors.

They enable non-local continuation of control

If \( f \) calls \( g \) and \( g \) calls \( h \), exceptions can shift control from \( h \) to \( f \) without waiting for \( g \) to return.

(Exception handling tends to be slow.)
Raising Exceptions
Assert Statements

Assert statements raise an exception of type AssertionError

```python
assert <expression>, <string>
```

Assertions are designed to be used liberally. They can be ignored to increase efficiency by running Python with the "-O" flag; "O" stands for optimized

```bash
python3 -O
```

Whether assertions are enabled is governed by a bool __debug__

(Demo)
Raise Statements

Exceptions are raised with a raise statement

```
raise <expression>
```

<expression> must evaluate to a subclass of BaseException or an instance of one

Exceptions are constructed like any other object. E.g., `TypeError('Bad argument!')`

- **TypeError** — A function was passed the wrong number/type of argument
- **NameError** — A name wasn't found
- **KeyError** — A key wasn't found in a dictionary
- **RecursionError** — Too many recursive calls

(Demo)
Try Statements
Try Statements

Try statements handle exceptions

```python
try:
    <try suite>
except <exception class> as <name>:
    <except suite>
...
```

**Execution rule:**

The `<try suite>` is executed first

If, during the course of executing the `<try suite>`, an exception is raised that is not handled otherwise, and

If the class of the exception inherits from `<exception class>`, then

The `<except suite>` is executed, with `<name>` bound to the exception
Handling Exceptions

Exception handling can prevent a program from terminating

```python
>>> try:
    x = 1/0
    except ZeroDivisionError as e:
        print('handling a', type(e))
    x = 0

handling a <class 'ZeroDivisionError'>
>>> x
0
```

**Multiple try statements:** Control jumps to the except suite of the most recent try statement that handles that type of exception

(Demo)
WWPD: What Would Python Display?

How will the Python interpreter respond?

```python
def invert(x):
    inverse = 1/x  # Raises a ZeroDivisionError if x is 0
    print('Never printed if x is 0')
    return inverse

def invert_safe(x):
    try:
        return invert(x)
    except ZeroDivisionError as e:
        return str(e)

>>> invert_safe(1/0)
```

```nohighlight
Never printed if x is 0
```

```python
>>> try:
...     invert_safe(0)
... except ZeroDivisionError as e:
...     print('Hello!')
```

```nohighlight
Hello!
```

```python
>>> invert_safe(1/0)
```

```nohighlight
Never printed if x is 0
```
Example: Reduce
Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```python
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.

    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).

    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    """
```

- `f` is ... a two-argument function
- `s` is ... a sequence of values that can be the second argument
- `initial` is ... a value that can be the first argument

reduce(pow, [1, 2, 3, 4], 2)